

Chapter Review

- 1. Define and explain the coruer's des bois; Crown, Saint-Marie among the Huron, Metis, Etienne Brule, Habitants, seigneur, filles du roi, assimilate.**

The coruer's des bois are known as a French term meaning that they are the runners of the woods. The name was to the Europeans who travelled inland to trade for furs

The crown is a symbolic term referring to the monarch of a country.

The saint-Marie among the Huron is a building that had high walls and strong gates made of wood. By 1648, there were about 65 priests, assistants, servants, and soldiers living at Sainte-Marie

Metis are people who had one First Nations parent and one European parent which meant mixed in old French. As they intermarried with one another, their numbers grew.

In 1610, Champlain sent eighteen-year-old Etienne Brûlé to travel among the Huron people. He established close relations between the French and Huron. But he was a free spirit who annoyed the Iroquois.

The habitants are the farmers who worked the land owned by seigneurs. The Habitant families worked hard. They had lots of responsibilities. As well as cutting and clearing the land they worked all year long and no breaks.

Seigneurs are men who had won the king's favor. They might have been soldiers or supporters of the king in France.

The filles du roi are young women that are orphans in the care of the Church, sent to marry settlers in New France. The king gave them free transportation to New France, settlement expenses on their arrival, and a dowry.

Assimilate is to absorb one group of people into a larger group and make them the same. The French tried to assimilate the first nations.

- 2. Identify 3 ways in which Donnacona and the Iroquois people helped Jacques Cartier and his followers when they first came.**
- 3. Explain why Samuel de Champlain was so important in the development of New France?**

4. Describe the role of the religious figures in the life of New France?